

## FROM THE PLAINS.

The steamer *House* left up the Missouri River  
—Fatal Disaster.

From the St. Louis Republic, May 14.  
Today we had the pleasure of shaking by the hand with the great and principal trader in the West, Mr. Alexander M. Harvey, who stands at the head of the *Black Fleet*. His last station was at Campbell, about 20 miles below the Falls of Missouri, where he has spent several years. He is among the most familiar men in the mountains with the character and language of the Indians, and to his long practical acquaintance has added a just appreciation of the honor and responsibility of any station which his engagements may impose upon him. In the present expedition the State, his nation's and perseverance have been put to the full test, but he has proved himself equal to the difficulties and dangers which he has encountered.

Mr. HARVEY left Fort Campbell on the 21 day of April in a large ship or yawl, in company with Jas. Russell, Thousand Island and Ivan Osgood, a Spaniard. The staff consisted their entire outfit, and this, as it is remembered, was for a voyage from the vicinity of the Falls of the Missouri to the settlements on the boundary of this State, a distance of nearly two thousand five hundred miles. From the place of their departure to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, their top was greatly impeded by the ice and high water. It was not floating but it ice *shore bound*, and frequently, with the high water, interposed serious obstacles to their progress. They arrived at Fort William (mouth of the Yellow Stone) on the 13th.—Shortly after leaving Fort Campbell they were assailed by a party of Assinobains and Crows, who evidently had hostile intentions. Mr. Harvey's boat was in the river, and he was summoned to come ashore; but he understood too well their character and purposes to do so. He refused. The Assinobains opened a fire upon him; but he called to the Crows, some of whom he recognized, and the only damage done was the passing of a ball or two through the boat.

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The party arrived at the mouth of Medicine Creek, and there took on board Pierre Blais, a well known trader among the Indian tribes. At this time, the whole party consisted of seven persons. They left the mouth of the Creek on the last day of April, and on the first day of May—a fatal day in the city—they attempted to cross the river at the "Three Islands," about one hundred miles beyond Medicine Creek, about eight o'clock in the morning. The ice was thick on the banks of the river and on the oars of the boat, and this being one of the widest parts of the river, they were struck with a gale of wind, so sudden and violently, that they could make no provision against it. In an instant, the boat was swamped and filled with water, they being at the time nearly in the middle of the river. The whole party were immersed in the river. Mr. Harvey instantly attempted to save them, by turning the skiff over, saving all its contents, and urging them to hold on to it. In this, for a time, he was successful.

Toussaint Roland seized his bag and made for the main shore, but before he reached it the wind and waves carried him back into the stream and he was drowned. John Oregon and — Trombley were swept to the skiff by Mr. Harvey, but before it drifted to the sand-bank, on which it was landed, they perished from the effects of the cold. Pierre Blais was benumbed by the cold, but by the exertions of Mr. Harvey and the others, was got across the keel, now uppermost. He had not energy enough to keep the vital spark alive, and when they grounded the skiff on the bar he was lying with his feet on the one side, and his head on the other in the water. Exertions were made to get him ashore, but they were unavailing. In fact, the survivors were not in a condition to do more than save themselves. A short time afterward the current carried off the body of Blais. The skiff, by the exertions of Harvey, was run hard ashore on the sand-bar. The Half-Breed Lord managed to get ashore, but he was scarcely able to crawl from the effects of the cold.

The wind was blowing strong on the sand bar, where there was not the slightest protection, and before he had walked twenty steps from the water he laid down and died. James Russell scrambled ashore from the skiff and immediately crawled, not being able to walk, to a hollow which the wind had scooped out of the sand. In this he was somewhat protected from the piercing blast. Mr. Harvey, having secured the skiff, got ashore, but was so benumbed that he could not walk or stand erect. By great exertion he got where Lord was and found him dead, and then he went in search of Russell, found him and got into the hole with him. There he kept Russell from going to sleep, and after a time they both began to recover. Soon after they began to look about for their safety. On finding over their boat and halting it out with Russell's hat, they found a steel for striking fire, which was hooked into one of the boat's timbers. This and an oar was all they had. They took the oar in two and pulled for the main shore. Where there was timber, there they succeeded in making a fire, and remained during the night.

The next morning the two survivors, without provisions whatever, resumed their journey down stream. About eight miles below, they found Mr. H.'s trunk and a bottle of coffee—further on the pick up a sack of coffee, and went ashore and saw what to them was a rich breakfast, on coffee beans. They pursued their way down the river, two days and a half, about 20 miles above the Vermillion, they overtook three Mackinaw boats which had preceded them. From these they supplied and two men, and proceeded to Liberal Landing, where they arrived on the 29th instant in this city yesterday evening.

We have thus fully noticed this trip of Mr. Harvey, to see if it is one of the most eventful ever made up our "Inland Seas," and yet no more might occur to any persons similarly situated.

**Latin America.—A New Route.**  
On the recent trip of the steamer Anthony from this city to St. Paul, she carried up to Sinclair, of the Saltair residence, who had a considerable amount of goods in his possession, and no necessary outfit for fifteen or twenty persons, who are about emigrating from the Red River, to North to California. Mr. S. we understand, will make one of the party. He expects to reach the settlement in thirty or forty days after leaving St. Paul, and upon his arrival the party will immediately set out across the wilderness. Instead of mules or horses, it is said the party will employ one, or two of which will be attached to light one-wheel carts, such as those now used in conveying goods from St. Paul to Selkirk Settlement. The distance from Selkirk to the bay of San Francisco is estimated at 2,000 miles, over mountains and rivers, and through a hitherto unexplored wilderness. Should Mr. S. succeed in performing the trip, he will have established a new route across the continent, and will certainly deserve the reputation of being the greatest inland navigator that has as yet explored the heights of the mountains, and length of breadth of the vast prairies, over which he may necessarily pass to reach his destination.

(St. Louis Republic, May 14.)

**From St. Joseph.**  
The steamer *Paul* arrived from St. Louis last evening, with papers to the 10th inst. We learn from the *Advertiser*, that the great numbers of their stock and wagons. They generally crossed the river, ready to leave as soon as the grass was sufficiently grown to support their team. Many thousand have left, taking with them force to find a stock from ten to twenty days. The *Advertiser* estimates the number to leave the place at \$3,000 to 30,000, and from other points at

10,000 to 15,000—say in all about 40,000—a largely outside figure, we hope. The *Advertiser* says:—  
Corp. and oats were selling yesterday at \$1 per bushel, dried apples and peaches \$4 to \$6 per bushel; beans, \$1 per bushel; flour, \$8, \$9 per 100 lbs; and all are scarce at these prices. Horses, mules and oxen are low, the supply equal to the demand.

(St. Louis Rep. 14th.)

**OHIO BLOCK FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.**  
—The Ohio State Journal of Tuesday says: "A block of Ohio marble, from the Xenia quarry in Greene Co., 4 feet long, 2 feet high, and 14 inches deep, will be presented by Gov. Ford, in behalf of the State of Ohio, to the Washington Monument. The venerable Judge Bonnet of Cincinnati has furnished the following inscription, which the Governor has decided to adopt:

O H I O  
[coat of arms]  
THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON  
AND  
THE UNION OF THE STATES.  
S U N T O P E R T U P A.

156 Six hundred bushels of green peas and five hundred quarts of strawberries were shipped from Norfolk, Va., for Baltimore, toward the close of last week. Some four hundred bushels of peas were also taken by the Ossocells to Washington and Alexandria. This will be for a season so early, yet so backward, as the present. The *Norfolk Argus* says: "When the line of steamers between New York and this place, now in progress, is in operation, the farms in this vicinity will be more prolific than the mines of the modern El Dorado."

**I SEE THEM IN THEIR WINNING WAY.**—The *Alabama State Gazette* learns that Maj. Buford, one of the delegates from the 11th Congressional District, (Ala.) has set out for Nashville to attend the Southern Convention. Col. Erwin, from the 14th District, leaves on the 25th inst. Judge Goldthwaite has declared, that "if life spared him he would be there."

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